Napoli, 24 Febbraio 1904.

Carissimo Professore,

Mi pregio accompagnarle i titoli dei lavori sul tufo campano. M'è parso opportuno inviarle la bibliografia completa: le pubblicazioni più utili da consultarsi per lo scopo sono segnate in lapis rosso.

Con cordiali saluti mi confermo

Suo dev.mo aff.mo

Fr. Bassani.

$$\cancel{x}\left[\alpha+3\beta(x^2-y^2)\right]\cancel{+}\cancel{y}\cdot 6\beta\cancel{x}y^2=\tfrac{1}{2}\eta x^2+\left(3k-\tfrac{5}{2}\eta\right)y^2$$

$$\alpha+3\beta x^2-9\beta y^2=\tfrac{1}{2}\eta x^2+\left(3k-\tfrac{5}{2}\eta\right)y^2$$

$\cancel{\alpha=0}$

$$x^2+y^2=R^2$$

$$\alpha+\left(3\beta-\tfrac{1}{2}\eta\right)x^2=\left(3k-\tfrac{5}{2}\eta+9\beta\right)R^2-$$

$3k-\tfrac{5}{2}\eta$
$+9\beta$

$$\alpha+(12\beta-3\eta+3k)x^2=\left(3k-\tfrac{5}{2}\eta+9\beta\right)R^2$$

$\cancel{\alpha}$, $4\beta=\eta-k$

$$\beta=-\tfrac{1}{4}(k-\eta)$$

$$\alpha=\left(\cancel{3k}-\cancel{\tfrac{5}{2}\eta}+\tfrac{3}{4}k-\tfrac{1}{4}\eta\right)R^2$$

$$=\tfrac{1}{4}(3k-\eta)R^2$$

$$\alpha(\cancel{x^2}+y^2)+3\beta\cancel{R^2}x^2-9\beta R^2y^2=\tfrac{1}{2}\eta\cancel{R^2}x^2+\left(3k-\tfrac{5}{2}\eta\right)R^2y^2$$

$$\alpha+3\beta R^2=\tfrac{1}{2}\eta R^2$$

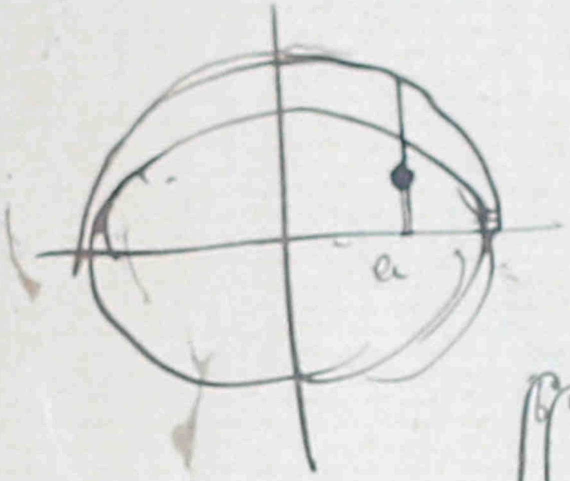
$$\alpha-9\beta R^2=\left(3k-\tfrac{5}{2}\eta\right)R^2 \quad \downarrow$$

$\lambda=\mu=\tfrac{1}{2}R$
ρ

$$\cancel{4}\beta=-\cancel{3}k+\cancel{3}\eta$$

$$\int x^2ds=\tfrac{1}{2}\int r^2ds=\tfrac{1}{2}\iint r^3dr\,d\theta=\pi\int_0^R\sim=\tfrac{1}{4}R^2s$$

$\cancel{\int x^2 ds - \iint x^2 d}$



$\int y^2 ds \qquad \frac{1}{2} R$

$\cancel{\iint y^2 dx\,dy} \qquad \frac{1}{2} a$

$\iint y^2 dx\,dy \qquad \frac{1}{4} a^2 . \pi a^2$

$\lambda = \frac{1}{2} a$

$\mu = \frac{1}{2} b$

$\iint . \qquad \frac{b^2}{a^2} = \lambda^2 . \pi a b$

$\frac{b}{a}.$ $\qquad \frac{b^2}{a^2} . \frac{1}{4} a^2 \pi a^2 = \mu^2 . \cancel{\pi a b}$

$\omega = \frac{(a^2+b^2) M l}{\pi G a^3 b^3} = \frac{4 M l}{\pi G a b (a^2+b^2)} + \ldots \qquad (a^2+b^2)^2 = (a^2-b^2)^2 + 4 a^2 b^2$